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VOLUME VII. MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878. NUMBER 37.

POETRY.

LEFT BEHIND.

We started in the morning—a morning full of glee,
All in the early morning, a goodly company,
And some were full of merriment, and all were kind and dear;
But the others have pursued their way, and left me sitting here.

My feet were not so fleet as theirs, my courage soon was gone,
And so I lagged and fell behind, although they cried, "Come on!"
They cheered me and they pitied me, but one by one went by,
For the stronger must outstrip the weak; there is no remedy.

Some never looked behind, but smiled, and swiftly, hand in hand,
Departed with a strange sweet joy I could not understand;
I know not by what silver streams their roses bud and blow,
But I am glad—oh! very glad—they should be happy so.

And some they went companionless, yet not alone, it seemed,
For there were sounds of rustling wings, and songs—or else we dreamed;
And a glow from lights invisible to us lit up the place,
And tinged as if with glory each dear and parting face.

So happy, happy, did they look, as one by one they went,
That we, who missed them sorely, were fain to be content;
And I, who sit the last of all, left far behind alone,
Can not be sorry for their sakes, but only for my own.

My eyes seek out the different paths by which they went away,
And oft I wish to follow, but oftener wish to stay;
For fair as may the new things be, the farther things they know,
This is a pleasant resting-place, a pleasant place also.

There are flowers for the gathering which grow my path anear,
The skies are fair, and every where the sun is warm and clear;
I may have missed the wine of life, the strong wine and the new,
But I have my wells of water, my sips of honey-dew.

So when I turn my thoughts from those who shared my dawn of day,
My fresh and joyous morning prime, and now are passed away,
I can see just how sweet all is, how good, and be resigned,
To sit thus in the afternoon, alone and left behind.

NINTH CONVENTION OF PRINCIPALS AND INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTIONS.

[*From the Daily State Journal, Aug. 21.*]

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

President Chapin called the Convention to order at the appointed time, after which Mr. McClure, of Nebraska, led in prayer. The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

Communications were received inviting the Convention to visit the Insane Asylum and the Western Union Telegraph office. The invitations were accepted.

The committee on Enrollment reported additional names entitled to seats in the Convention.

Superintendent Fay moved that the following named persons be invited to attend the Convention as honorary members:

W. H. Churchman, Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Blind; G. L. Smead, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind; G. A. Doren, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for Feeble Minded and Imbecile Children; Dr. L. Firestone, Superintendent of the Columbus Hospital for Insane; Hon. J. D. McWhorter, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary; Dr. Edward Orton, President of the Ohio State University; J. Howard Hunton, M. A., Principal of the Institution for the Blind at Branford, Ontario, Canada; Miss Tyrell.

The motion admitting these honorary members was carried unanimously.

A paper on "Some of the Embarrassments of Our Work and Possible Remedies," prepared by Miss L. A. Sheridan, of the Indianapolis Deaf and Dumb Institution, was read by Secretary Hammond. She considered first, defected instruction; second, insufficientinstruction; and third, deleterious surroundings. The writer plead for a higher order of teachers. It should require more brains for a teacher than for a Congressman. The mutes remain longer in youth and do not easily remember what is told them. The Kindergarten system was highly recommended for the deaf and dumb. We should remember that after we have done the very best for our pupils, they must still live shadowed lives. The work should be both instructive and preventive. The graduates should be given marked and decisive characters. They are imitators, and are most apt in that which they should not acquire. The influence of matrons was pointed out, and it was held that the best women should be employed, and with sufficient compensation. Many of the difficulties of Government in these institutions were pointed out. The paper was long, but well received by the Convention throughout its entire reading. Miss Sheridan was complimented by several speakers at its close, and the points which she brought out furnished the topics for discussion during most of the morning session.

Mr. L. Eddy, of Kentucky, read a paper on "Pedagogic or Parental." He noticed the difference between the pedagogic and parental systems of discipline. A mute prefers a mute associate to any other, and the mutes consider that there is a great difference between themselves and others. They are apt to consider much that their teachers says as inapplicable to themselves. It hinders the teacher in leading his pupil as he desires. The sense of clanism should be overcome. The difference is all in circumstances, and the mutes should be made to feel this. The difference is not so great as between a foreigner and a native. They attribute all their ill to their infirmity. If their writings are rejected when offered for publication, they are apt to think it is because they are mutes. They should be encouraged.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet commented in high terms Mr. Eddy's paper. He held that muteism should not be practiced and that the deaf and dumb should not entertain such feelings. Most of these feelings were visionary, and in fact never entertained with cause.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet also spoke in high praise of Miss Sheridan's paper. He spoke of her great services and of the devotion which she exhibited in her work.

Mr. Hammond, of Indianapolis, referred to Miss Sheridan's paper, and stated that her views on higher qualifications for teachers could be carried out by the establishment of normal schools for the training of deaf-mute teachers. Applicants for positions as teachers should be taken into institutions and instructed in the methods of teaching, if these normal schools are not available. A teacher might be selected to give special attention to those who are on trial for teachers. New teachers should not be put in charge of the beginners and they should be instructed by those in charge of the institutions.

Mr. Ely, of Maryland, spoke of the responsibilities of the teachers and the necessary qualifications for their duties. It is no easy work and the teachers should realize it. The instructor should have the resources at hand to make his lessons entertaining as well as instructive. The teacher should be devoted to his work and give all his time to his duties. The routine of recitations should be avoided. He should come into his room so full of his subject as to have no recourse to his text book. He stated that in the Institution of Maryland new classes were never put into the hands of inexperienced teachers.

Dr. Peet commended the spirit of Miss Sheridan's paper. A cold person, who has no love for child nature, will never succeed. In our profession we must recognize that we have difficulties to overcome which are not found in other teaching. The substitution of one sense for another and the change of all the mental arrangements must be considered. But it is to be remembered that the average of deaf-mute pupils is now higher than it ever was. New instruments will yet be invented, and our work will grow on till the imperfections and difficulties of the present will disappear.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet said the great class of deaf-mutes must remain a distinct class. It cannot be avoided until that time when all human imperfections shall be done away. They should not be discouraged, but do all they can for themselves and others. By mingling together we will more and more understand each other, and the deaf-mutes will feel that they have grand results to reach in their lives.

Rev. Dr. MacIntire referred to the tendency among teachers and others to remind the mutes that they are such. This should be studiously avoided. They should be so interested and entertained as to forget their deformities.

Rev. Job Turner, interpreted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, gave an account of his teacher, Mr. Clerc, and his mode of teaching especially by pictures. He recounted his travels in Europe and the South with Mr. Clerc, and amused the Convention by repeating some of their experiences.

Dr. I. L. Peet, of New York, opened the discussion on "The Best Method of Providing for the Prosperity of the Deaf and Dumb after leaving the Institutions." Men will seek society suited to their circumstances and nativity. It is natural for the deaf and dumb to associate together. They then forget that they have a deformity. They have subjects in common for conversation. Their language has an intense power over their hearts. The societies of the deaf-mutes have so far not accomplished what they intend. The mute should be taught a trade. With that he could help himself, and with his education he could aid his fellow sufferers. The mute societies should endeavor to aid their own class. They are becoming more and more numerous, and should remember that in concentration there is power. Dr. Peet recommended the organization of communities of deaf and dumb.

Judge Halden stated that he was at a loss to know what was to become of the thousands who left these institutions. They could not be sent out into the world as other people. The mutes should be taught agriculture. They must have more work in these Institutions. This is what will aid the deaf and dumb when they leave the Institutions. The Convention should consider what work the deaf-mutes are best adapted to.

Mr. R. H. Atwood, of Massachusetts, formerly of the Ohio Institution, interpreted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, held that the person who knows the most about his work or profession will gain the most success. Teachers will meet with success on the same principle. The instructor should remember that all are not equally apt, and he must remember those who are slow and adapt himself to their wants. Uniform instruction will not reach all. He advised classification. No pupil should be advanced beyond what he thoroughly understands.

Dr. Peet, in reply to Judge Holden's question, explained that in New York the pupils were trained in farming and gardening. Many of the parents have had their farms and houses improved by these pupils. It is the endeavor to have all the industries taught, and each one to choose that which suits him. He spoke of his visit to the shops and bindery of the Ohio Institution, and was highly gratified with his inspection of the work done here.

At 12 o'clock Governor Bishop appeared on the floor of the Convention and was soon after formally introduced. While Superintendent Fay presented the Governor to the Chairman the members all remained standing and greeted him with applause. He was welcomed by Dr. Chapin, when the Governor spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I regret that circumstances were such as prevented my being present at the opening of your Convention, so that I might have extended to you, in behalf of the great State of Ohio, a warm and cordial welcome to her Capital. If it is not now too late, allow me to assure you that we extend to you a welcome that comes from the heart. It is always pleasant to meet a body of distinguished men, who are assembled to confer upon matters of public importance. But it is a double pleasure to meet distinguished men, who have come together, not only from every section of our own country, but from the dominions of Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of England, to confer, not upon matters of public importance alone, but how they may best alleviate the sufferings of an unfortunate class of our fellow beings. Be assured, gentleman of the United States, that our hearts are with you in your good cause. What can be more commendable than charitable works? What is more charitable work than to give speech to the dumb, and understanding and intelligence to the deaf? It is in the remembrances of some of us, when those who were born with an infirmity of speech, intellect or reason, were left to live their lives without hope, without ambition, a dreary existence to themselves and a drearier charge and burden to their friends. Now all is changed, the unfortunates have become the wards of the State, no expense, no labor, no trouble is spared to awaken the spark of intelligence which at their birth lay dormant in their minds and to rouse to active energy and intelligence all the faculties of which they are possessed. Such, gentlemen, has been your task, and what a glorious result you have achieved. A class of fellow beings, who were considered through their misfortune, as simply objects of sympathy and pity, have been regenerated as it were, into valuable citizens and intelligent men and women. God bless you in your efforts and continue in your good works.

Success in your mission will become more firmly established and apparent if you meet frequently together for the interchange of views and the comparing of experiences. A social reunion should also exist between the different Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb. Social intercourse will open many avenues for improvement which would otherwise remain closed forever. A close examination of this institution, which has been in operation for over half a century, and which has been developed under the management of its wise Superintendent and Board of Trustees, will, convince you, gentlemen, that the people of Ohio are alive to the importance of this most important work, and that their sympathy and prayers will be ever with your great and good work. I congratulate you in securing so large and intelligent a representation in your Convention, and beg leave to extend you again, in behalf of the people of Ohio, a hearty welcome to our hearts and homes.

RESPONSE BY DR. CHAPIN.

Allow me, honored sir, again to thank you for the kind words you have expressed, which indicate that you already appreciate the nature of our work and its merits. We are an humble body of men and women, devoted to a peculiar department of Christian philanthropy and education. We are gathered here for our mutual acquaintance and improvement, that we may be better fitted to fulfill the mission to which we are called.

The great State of Ohio, at the head of whose government you, sir, do now stand, has clearly indicated its interest in the deaf and dumb, in this magnificent building in which we meet, with its appointments, is so complete in its provision for the work for which it was erected, and also, I may say, sir, in the unbounded hospitality with which the trustees and principal of this institution have greeted us, and are entertaining us.

There are gathered here, sir, the representatives of twenty-six different States of this Union, and also of the Dominion of Canada, representing more than that number of different institutions. Of this body, I think one third are of those who have enjoyed the benefit of such instruction, and have been thereby fitted to go into the ranks of teachers of their own class. We come before you, therefore, and are here mingling together, not merely as teachers devising ways and means to further our work, but also to illustrate very clearly the efficiency of the work, the significance of it, and the value of it. If you shall have time, sir, to be with us in some of our deliberations, I think you will be convinced of that, as one and another of those who have been brought into association with their fellow men, and instructed in the knowledge of these institutions, take part in the deliberations of the occasion.

Following this, Dr. Chapin referred in most eloquent terms to the significance of the decorations of the room, embracing the flags of various nations, and the busts and pictures of eminent educators of the deaf and dumb. He referred also to distinguished teachers of the present day, in attendance at the Convention. Concluding he said:

We feel especially gratified by your presence here to-day, sir, because it is the intense desire of these instructors, as it is verily a most important consideration with reference to the prosperity of our work, that our State officers, our legislators, our intelligent citizens generally, should bring themselves more closely into contact with this work; should know and appreciate it; and should see that, though limited in its range, perhaps it is not insignificant or fruitless. We desire so to prosecute this work that it shall ever become recommended to the interest and confidence of all those who represent the civil Government, both State and National.

And now, sir, let me invite you, in behalf of the Convention, in the day or two more we shall remain in session, to come here as much of your time as you can. We shall be glad to see your face here. And I think you are acknowledging by your attendance here something of the spirit and maybe something of the aims of those composing this Convention, and who need to be confirmed by your confidence in the utility of this our great work. [Great applause.]

Dr. Chapin then introduced Dr. Palmer, in behalf of the Canadian Institutions, and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C. All of these gentlemen were extremely happy in their terms of praise for Ohio for what she has done to promote the welfare of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, the prisoner, the wayward boys and girls, and the imbeciles. Dr. Palmer said the United States and Canada were divided by a line, a mere line, on international questions, but in the great work of benevolence there was no dividing line between the two countries. [Applause.] He always heard that what Ohio had done she did well, and he hoped she would continue in the future, as in the past, to cherish her benevolent institutions.

Dr. Gallaudet said that nearly a score of Ohio mutes had entered the college at Washington. All of them reflected honor upon Ohio and upon this institution, their first *alma mater.* He then proceeded to draw a graphic verbal painting of the fruit this Convention would bear in all parts of the civilized world, through the medium of short hand reports of the proceedings, and of essays read there, and conclusions reached after mature deliberation of the topics presented. He congratulated the Old World upon its work in deaf and dumb instruction. The grandfather of the present Czar of all the Russians gave what was equivalent to three-quarters of a million of dollars to the work. The work flourished in France, no matter whether the government was imperial, monarchial or a republic.

The members of the Convention were presented to the Governor after the adjournment and he remained with them till after dinner.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order at 3 P. M., when the discussion on The Best Method of Providing for the Prosperity of the Deaf and Dumb after Leaving the Institution, was resumed.

Mr. Hammond remarked that superintendents and teachers should keep up communications with those who have left the institutions. The graduates should be kept in view and their interests looked after.

Dr. MacIntire called up the question of normal schools. He had seen these training schools tried; and they had proved failures. The art could only be learned in the institutions themselves. He considered this the way for teachers to become qualified, but they should be in the institutions at least a year before employed as regular teachers. What the teachers need most is an adaptation for the work.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet spoke of the need of deaf-mute relief societies. He took issue with Dr. Peet that the mutes give only to their own class. He would have them join in the common charities of mankind.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet gave a history of the associations in the East for the benefit of deaf-mutes after they leave school.

Mr. R. Patterson, of the Ohio Institution, furnished a paper on "The Legitimate Use of Pantomime in the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." It was read by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and interpreted by Mr. Patterson. He considered this the only true method of their education, while articulation should be given all the attention possible. When pupils enter the institutions they know very little, and, having to employ the organ of sight alone in receiving ideas, they can be greatly aided by these means.

The production was highly spoken of by the members, and led to an interesting discussion.

Professor Z. F. Westervelt, of Rochester, New York, formerly of the Ohio Institution, read a paper on "Dactylology and disuse of Signs." He referred to the experiments of this new system. It had met an acknowledged want. They were using a text on this method at Rochester. It is on the principle of a few words, and that the pupil be well versed in their use. It can be used by the parents in teaching the children at home. The English should not be taught to the mutes like a dead language. The pupils should be given a variety, and not limited to signs. Mr. Westervelt spoke in high terms of the new departure at his institution, where they were trying to avoid signs as much as possible, and at the close of his reading this brought out an earnest debate.

Mr. Kinney, of Nebraska, stated that the use of signs was dispensed with as far as possible in some other institutions, and he was inclined to its use.

Mr. McGregor, a semi-mute and a graduate of the National Institution, had read a paper on the new systems of instructions. Mutes generally prefer signs. They never use the pencil and paper among themselves. He said they could not acquire articulation so as to use it and the sign language suited them. It had d re great good and the time had not yet come for its displacement.

Mr. Park, of the Ohio Institution, offered some remarks, interpreted by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet. He upheld the signs. They conveyed ideas rapidly and clearly. He had devoted time to the other method and felt that it was lost. He made an earnest and telling appeal for the system which had done so much for him and others.

Mr. Jenkins, of Arkansas, desired an expression on this question of signs. He thought there was a tendency to abbreviate them. He would have it that there was a discipline in the use of the signs. He desired improvement in the system of signs.

Mr Schilling pointed out the objections to Mr. Westervelt's theory. He said the finger spelling would only work under certain circumstances, and he proceeded to point out many of the difficulties.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet said signs were the best substitute for sounds. Children could understand them before they could spell the word.

Mr. D. H. Carroll, of Minnesota, a mute, interpreted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, showed where he had found among the Turks, Chinese and other nations, the same mistakes made by the mutes in acquiring the English language. He said dactylology, articulation and the use of signs should be combined.

Mr. Emery, of Chicago, a semi-mute, held that we ought to give these new methods a fair trial. We may get something better. He gave his experience in trying the new method, and believed it should be combined with signs. The same troubles and mistakes were found in the spelling system that are complained of in the use of the signs. He frequently found while communicating with others even greater errors than the mutes make. The mutes were not the only ones who whacked the Queen's English.

Mr. D. H. Carroll, of Minnesota, opened the discussion on "The Self-Culture of Teachers." He advocated a summer school for the use of teachers, but they must depend for the most part upon themselves. The teachers should be hard students, and these are the ones who succeed best.

Dr. Peet said all in the work should be growing. They should be philosophers and men of great culture. Progress is the law of nature. They must always be going up higher. He asks his teachers to answer the questions that they ask the pupils. The teacher should know what be asks of the pupil. This helps the teachers to make their questions plain and simple. Dr. Chapin said a man is like a tree; when he ceases to grow he begins to die, and progress is a necessary part of the educator's life.

Dr. Peet opened the discussion on illustration of grammatical analysis. He gave an excellent elucidation of the subject by blackboard exercises which was witnessed by the members with great interest.

A resolution, congratulating Mr. Gemberger, of New York, who was kept from the Convention by his marriage, which took place yesterday, was passed and a copy of the resolution forwarded to him. Superintendent Fay announced that after tea the members of the Convention would visit the Arsenal and witness a dress parade and also be in attendance upon the open air concert given by the Garrison band.

At 5:30 the Convention took a recess till 9:30 this A. M.

An interesting feature of yesterday's proceedings was the active part taken by the deaf-mutes, most of the papers being presented by them. To-day will be the last day of the Convention. An attractive programme has been prepared and a large attendance is earnestly desired. To-morrow the visitors will be shown the other public institutions in this city.

(*To be continued next week.*)

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Seventeen Chippewa Indians went from White Earth agency to St. Paul to see President Hayes.

A large number of operatives were thrown out of employment by the recent destruction by fire of Sherman's box and last factory at South Weymouth, Mass.

The feeling among New York merchants is hopeful. Fall trade has opened with much activity, despite the injury to southern business by the yellow fever, and sales are already remarkably large. Prices are generally lower than at any previous period since the war, but are believed to have touched bottom.

Many of the Registers in bankruptcy reaped a rich harvest during the few days prior to the expiration of the bankrupt law. One Register in Chicago is said to have made $2,000, keeping his office open nights and Sundays. Applications received on Sunday were dated Monday.

The Grand Central Hotel, of Omaha, the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco, and which cost $300,000, was completely destroyed by fire on the evening of the 3d ult. together with $25,000 worth of furniture. Six firemen were seriously hurt and James McNamara, Alonzo Crandall and Charles Rapp were killed.

Orvil Grant, brother of General U. S. Grant, is insane, and is now a patient in the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., having recently been admitted as a private patient, on application by members of his family and indorsed by their attending physician, Dr. Morton, of Elizabeth. In his right mind Mr. Grant was a careful, shrewd, cool, taciturn business man, but recently there has been such a marked change in his manner that it was a matter of much comment, and it is now conjectured by some that his mind has been impaired for several years.

C. E. Remick, a salesman for Evans, Peake & Co., of New York, was awakened about 4 A. M. in his room on the fourth floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and saw a man bending over him and who threatened to shoot him if he stirred, to which caution he paid no regard, but jumped from his bed and pounced upon the intruder whom, after a desperate but short struggle, he soon had closely pinned and then called in help. Officers soon arrived and searched the robber. In his hand was the key to a door which he had pointed for a pistol at Mr. Remick's head, and in his possession he had property belonging to Mr. Remick to the amount of one thousand dollars, and when he accidentally awakened that gentleman was about making his egress from the room. The thief proved to be a transient guest and when caught had nothing on but a flannel shirt and a pair of drawers. In default of $2,000 bail he was committed for trial. He gave his name as Charles Bergman and claimed to hail from Boston, which are considered doubtful. Under the window where the thief entered the room stood an open trunk containing eleven thousand dollars.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1878.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

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HOLD ON TO THE PLOW.

A few trips during the past year or two from home among communities of deaf-mutes residing in cities and villages, we regret to say, have sadly convinced us of the fact that comparatively few deaf and dumb men are proving faithful to their respective occupations. We have encountered no small number of them who had good occupations, promising steady employment had they proved faithful to duty.

Some employes quit their situations, they said, because their wages were too small, some on account of hard and dirty labor; some were discharged because they were unsteady. Others bade adieu to the certainties of employment which they possessed for the uncertainties of the peddlars' life, thinking it was more lucrative and less laborious.

True, some left their places by reason of mean, unjust treatment, their employers considering them below the common level of humanity, because they were obliged to labor, though they were faithful and skilled employes, fully capable of performing well the duties assigned them; but still there is a large number of deaf-mutes who have deserted their good positions without substantial reasons. Many of this latter class have gone traveling, tramping or peddling. Large numbers of the "visiting" sort of deaf-mutes, having obtained leave of absence from their employers, have overstayed their leave of absence so long that their places have been filled with others.

After leaving situations promising steady employment, at fair wages, part of which might have been laid away for future purposes, they have seldom found better paying places, often not as good, and sometimes none whatever. The result has frequently been that, instead of learning wisdom from past experience in folly, they have persisted in their folly, because of their discouragements in not finding large salaried positions at their command, and have continued their traveling experiment from one place to another, in the vain hope of finally striking a good bargain on wages. Failing in this they once more "jump from the frying pan into the fire," and adopt peddling for their livelihood. In this, if they make anything at all, they generally get from twenty to fifty cents a day—mere charity money—obtaining meals and lodging by bartering away trivial articles for them which the people do not want.

After tramping about for a while these peddlars' clothing gets rusty and seedy, their toes are projecting from their shoes or boots, as if in search of pure air or clean water, and away goes the scanty store of earnings, or rather of charity, into the hands of some Jew or other dealer in "slop work" in exchange for a suit but little if any better than the cast-off apparel. This last trade is usually the "straw that breaks the camel's back." Without money to purchase more of the worthless trash, and winter approaching, these tramps wend their way cityward to escape the severity of the cold and storms. Here they loaf around, living off their friends, if they have such, and the best way they can if they have none. Soon falling into vices and vagabondage, they are picked up by the police and lodged in the station houses with other rowdies and criminals. We need not trace their career farther. Drawing a veil over the picture, we leave our readers to conjecture the final end of their career. Suffice it to say that their end is a disgrace to true manhood, if they do not, as is often the case, finally fill a drunkard's or a criminal's grave. But should not the worst be their fate, they are at least a disgrace to their friends and a public bore.

The deaf and dumb of course are not the only people who fill up the bill we have described, but we would impress our class with the idea that if they would be a blessing and not a curse to society, live honorable and comfortable lives, by the industry of their hands in the employ of others, it is necessary for them to be faithful to their labor and true to those who employ them. If you must live by labor, dependent upon others for employment, never leave a situation for a better paying one until you have secured it. Unsteady habits are the only cause why so many deaf-mutes are to-day out of respectable employment and are tramping through the country, at the best only making a precarious living by peddling, which, in the case of the deaf and dumb, simply means nothing more than begging.

Our advice to all deaf-mutes, whose dependence is upon the employment of other people, is to stick to your positions till you are certain that you can find better ones, even though the work may be hard, the wages small, and you have no other deaf-mutes for your society. Be frugal with your earnings. Dress comfortably and respectably, but do not spend too much money for fine clothing. Save some of your earnings to fall back on in your declining years. If you prove faithful in humble positions the chances are that your services will be appreciated, and eventually you may obtain situations where the work will be pleasanter with an increase of wages.

NOTICE TO "E. L."

Your communication is received and "held for further orders." Not knowing much concerning the individual whom you express a wish to caution people against, we will simply say that if you desire us to publish the article sent we will do so over the signature of your full name only.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Prof. Job Turner will hold a service for deaf-mutes at Saco, Me., on the 22d inst.

A Table,

For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

SEPT. 15th, 1878.

MORNING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 15th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Deut. VIII.
2d Lesson—Matthew XXIII.

English Lectionary.
1st Lesson—2d Kings v.
2d Lesson—2d Cor. VII, v. 2.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 15th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Deut. IX.
2d Lesson—James v.

English Lectionary.
1st Lesson—2d Kings VI, 1-24 or VII.
2d Lesson—Mark XII, v. 35 to XIII, 1-14.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

It is pleasant to record that occasionally a kind act is soon rewarded, and that the man who imperils his life to save others sometimes receives a substantial recompense. While the White Star steamer Britannic was lying at her dock in New York, on the 21st of April, 1878, a rowboat containing four boys was upset near it. William Young, the steward of the vessel, jumped into the river and saved the four. As a reward the silver medal of the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New York and a fifty dollar cash present have been given to Mr. Young.

The city of Memphis is in a very deplorable condition. A despatch of the 4th referring to the havoc being caused by the yellow fever said: Our city at present is one vast charnel house. The undertakers report ninety-six interments for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this evening. Of these ninety-three were caused by yellow fever; seventy-six were white and twenty colored. A visit to the undertaker's establishment to-day brought out the fact that at nightfall there were about sixty more reported dead and still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one.

Robert Allen Coffin, aged seventy-seven, the oldest living graduate of Amherst College, died at Conway, Mass., on the 4th inst. He was the first student registered for admission to that college at its opening in 1821. He was also the founder of the Warren Female Seminary, of Rhode Island; author of the history of Conway, and a work on natural philosophy; a contributor to *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1856-57. He was brother of the late James H. Coffin, LL. D., Meteorologist of the Smithsonian Institution and Professor in Lafayette College.

ANOTHER FAT MAN REDUCED.

H. A. KUFUS, dealer in dry-goods, Woodhull, Ill., writes BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N. Y., June 22d, 1878: "*Gentlemen*—Please find inclosed $5.00, for which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one-quarter pounds."

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer.*

THE West Virginia Institution opened on Monday, September 2d.

JAMES McKinney has been appointed supervisor of the blind boys at the Virginia Institution.

THE *Tablet*, the first appearance of an institution paper among all that suspended publication on account of vacation which has appeared to us since the re-opening of the schools, graced our table last Saturday and was greatly welcomed by us.

THE latest from the New York Institution is that Mrs. H. P. Peet will re-assume the position of matron this fall.

THE second institution paper that made its appearnce to us after vacation was the Goodson *Gazette*, of Staunton, Va.

REUBEN S. Weaver, a deaf-mute graduate of the Virginia Institution, is employed as a spoke polisher in a wagon factory at Staunton.

ALBERT C. Hargrave, of East Boston, Mass., says: "My friends take much interest in reading the JOURNAL, and I hope it will be a success."

DAVID Silvernail, a deaf-mute, has been arrested in Syracuse, charged with burglary and larceny at the houses of C. S. Cody and D. A. Hubbard.

STEPHEN Sinclair, who graduated from the New York Institution last June, is a type-setter in the JOURNAL office, having arrived here last week.

R. P. Atwood, of Massachusetts, stopped in Rome on his return from the Columbus Convention, and was the guest of Professor Chamberlain.

Two deaf-mutes, graduates of the West Virginia Institution, were among the forty converts at a camp-meeting recently held at Springfield, W. Va.

MRS. Chamberlain, wife of Professor Chamberlain, of the Central New York Institution, has gone to Chicago to remain throughout the fall months.

STEPHEN Williams, who left the West Virginia Institution three years ago on account of sickness, has returned from Nebraska improved in health, and again entered that school.

WE understand that Messrs. Simpson and Freeman, recent graduates of the National Deaf-Mute College, have received positions as instructors, the former in Iowa and the latter in Georgia.

THE professors of the Central New York Institution are well supplied with logs. Professor Johnson has a shepherd dog and Professors Chamberlain and Seliney a young spaniel each.

PUPILS are somewhat slow in returning to school at the Virginia Institution, but the number in attendance this year is expected to be as large as, if not greater than in former years.

A live snake, two inches long, of the "garter" kind, was found fifteen feet below the surface of the earth where a cistern was being dug for the Virginia Institution. How the "sarpint" got there history has not recorded.

JACOB E. Tuttle writes from Harvard, Ill., under date of September 3d, that six tramps are in jail for stealing his satchel. He says they tore it open, but he found his chromos and papers all right, and that he is going to Palatine to sell 100 chromos.

FELIX J. Woliston, of Springfield, O., and George Van Doren, of Franklin, O., were guests of the ever hospitable Elliott Mann at Dayton O., August 31st. It is gratifying to add that there is not one deaf-mute in Dayton who is either out of work or standing idle.

THE Central New York Institution has commenced the erection, on its lot of six and one-half acres, of a brick building 101 by 44 feet, designed to provide lodging, study, school, and general accommodations for sixty pupils, with the proper officers. It will be completed about December

MISS Ellen E. Show died at her home in Shepherdstown, W. Va., August 23d, aged 17 years, 5 months and 29 days. She had been a pupil of the West Virginia Institution for three years, and was greatly beloved by all there. Some time before last vacation she began to complain of dimness of vision, and a while after going home was taken sick with some malady unknown to the doctors and died as above recorded.

STAUNTON has been contributing very liberally to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. So far about $650 has been collected and forwarded. The amount realized at the concert by the Stonewall Band on last Tuesday night was $162. The Band was assisted by Profs. Koerber, Ide, Hamer and Walter and by Mrs. Wm. L. Bumgardner, Misses West, Stiff and Goyer. On next Tuesday night another concert will be given for the same laudable object and we hope to see every seat in the Hall occupied.—*Gazette.*

MR. George Darwin, after searching investigation, concludes that "the widely different habits of men and women in civilized nations, especially among the upper classes, tend to counterbalance any evil from marriage betwen healthy closely-related persons." Mr. Darwin's views are in a measure sustained by Dr. Vorni's inquiry into the commune of Batz, a rock, secluded, ocean-washed peninsula of the Loire Inferieure, France, containing over three thousand people of simple habits, who don't drink and commit no crime. For generations they have intermarried, but no cases have occurred of deaf-mutism, albinoism, blindness or malformation, and the number of children born is above the average.

DAVID Kelly, a deaf-mute, who peddles "silver polish," was in town a few days last week selling that article. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Andrew Hutchinson, aged about 15, of Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y. Mr. Kelly is a Canadian, uneducated, and hails from Belleville. His wife, a deaf-mute by sickness, is also uneducated, and was formerly Miss Annie Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hutchinson, who live in the town of Hannibal, where Mrs. Kelly is visiting her parents and other friends. She and her husband will return to Belleville in about two weeks. They have three children, and have lost six by various diseases. These deaf-mutes can communicate to some extent with their friends.

R. H. Atwood, of Newburyport, State manager of the Bay State deaf-mutes' Christian mission, is looking up the number of deaf-mutes in this city and vicinity, and will, if it is found practicable, organize an association of such unfortunate people, and render all possible assistance in procuring for them the advantages of religious instruction. John T. Tillinghast of New Bedford is the treasurer of the State mission, and is highly endorsed by the mayor and other officials of that city as a gentleman worthy of the trust reposed in him. The mutes held a meeting last evening, and temporarily organized with Anson T. Paige of, this city, as chairman. There are 10 deaf-mutes in this city alone. Mr. Atwood will call on the clergy of the vicinity, with the hope of interesting them in his work in behalf of his fellow-mutes. He is a Hartford graduate, and has taught in State institutions for the deaf and dumb for 11 years.—*Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, September 4.*

THERE is a great rush of new pupils to the Central New York Institution this fall, so says a correspondent.

A teacher of articulation, and one to teach a regular class, are among the necessities of the New York Institution.

A housekeeper and a nurse have been appointed to fill vacancies in the Central New York Institution. Both are hearing ladies.

1st, and will afford an excellent home for the younger portion of the pupils. All the present nine buildings will be retained, and when the last is completed there will be a school of some 150 pupils in Rome.

GEORGE Connor, a deaf-mute, of the New York Institution, but for the last few years employed in the large shoe manufactory establishment of Gray Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y., has entered the Central New York Institution to finish his education.

AN adroit band of thieves have been "working" Paris with the deaf "racket." An old gentleman arrived at a wine-shop at the hour when it was most crowded, and gave an order. When his liquor was brought to him he cried out in the high, harsh tones so often noticed among the deaf that he had not been given what he had asked for; then having thus secured the attention of the guests proceeded to make inquiries about an imaginary resident of the neighborhood. He shouted, and the waiter had to bellow in reply, and as the deaf man made the most ludicrous mistakes in attempting to catch his meaning everybody laughed, and the merry customers guyed the poor man to their hearts' content till he got angry and departed. Meanwhile his accomplices had broken into the upper stories of the wine-shop and rifled them during the confusion. Over fifty robberies of this kind had been committed when M. Jacob, the famous head of the detective service, pounced on the gang. He had seen three men slip into a doorway at dusk while a fourth entered the wine-shop, and followed the latter, giving orders to the other officers to secure the three accomplices. Signing to a policeman to accompany him, Jacob entered the shop, and just as the man, with his hand to his ear, was bawling, "Louder—I'm deaf!" he remarked, in an ordinary tone of voice, "this officer 'll escort you to the police surgeon." The deaf man drew a knife and attempted to dash out, but Jacob knocked him down with his life-preserver and handcuffed him. All four men proved to be notorious thieves; subsequently five others, including two women, were taken. About 6,000 francs in money, together with jewels, watches and an immense quantity of valuable goods, clothes, &c., was found at their headquarters.—*Ex.*

AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the premises of the late Levi Vincent, deceased, one mile south of Holmesville, at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, September 28th, 1878, the following described property: 6 cows, 1 yearling heifer, 3 calves, 2 pigs, 5 acres of corn, hay, oats, rye, 1 mowing machine, 1 two-horse lumber wagon, 1 cutter, 1 fanning mill, 1 horse-rake, 2 plows, 3½ M. shingles, 1 buffalo robe, and other farming implements too numerous to mention.

Terms: All sums over $5 six months' time with good approved notes.

DWIGHT VINCENT, Administrator.
Mexico, N. Y., September 10, 1878.

What Befell One Who Ridiculed a Deaf and Dumb Man.

[*From the Troy Times, Aug. 27, 1878.*]

A singular case of what is sometimes called a "visitation of God" occurred in New York city the other day. Wm. Gregory, 18 years of age, while in the company of several companions, made sport of a deaf and dumb man who was passing. The youth instantly felt a shock, and then discovered that he had lost the powers of speech and hearing. His parents took him to a surgeon, who could do nothing for him. Gregory communicates with his friends by means of writing only, and when at the hospital he wrote that his affliction was due to the "will of God." If Mr. Moody had been present he would have said "aye." But had Mr. Tyndall been by he would have thundered out a round "no." People who believe in "special providences" will see in the affliction of Gregory a penalty for his heartless conduct and a warning to others not to ridicule others on whom the "hand of God is laid." Unbelievers or persons who look for the causes of all phenomena in nature herself will explain the event on psycological principles, or even by the common-place philosophy of a mere coincidence in time, that the paralysis would have come had Gregory been anywhere else and engaged in a very different manner.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And wide casuists differ like you and me?

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT

The fair was without accident of any account until Friday night, when the report reached us that a man had been seriously injured by the cars. A representative of this paper immediately went to the place and found the particulars to be as follows: The injured man, Benj. Bull, of Pulaski, accompanied by two ladies and a little girl, boarded the train, but by mistake got into a smoking car, and came out to take another car about the time the conductor called all aboard. In making the change the little girl fell partly under the train, and in attempting to rescue her Mr. Bull fell under the moving train, which ran over and crushed one leg. Parties near saved the girl and caught hold of Mr. B., but he struggled so that it was impossible to get him out before the wheel passed over the other leg, and he also received a severe blow on the chest. Several of our physicians were soon there and have attended him since, but his recovery is considered impossible and he is but just alive this morning. The accident is a very sad one, and his wife, who is with him, has the sympathy of all our people.

The report reaches us as we go to press that Mr. Bull died at 12 M. to-day. —*Sandy Creek (N. Y.) News, Sept. 5.*

If you have no appetite, tongue coated, use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Local Paragraphs.

Hurrah for the fair.

Reuben Green is putting up a new barn.

Mrs. J. R. Stone has returned from her visit at Osceola.

Miss Annie Webb, of Courtland, is visiting at C. L. Webb's.

Adolphus Winner is sick again and obliged to suspend work.

The workmen are making good progress on the town hall.

Mrs. Charles McCarthy, of New York, is visiting at Reuben Green's.

About a hundred and fifteen students are in attendance at the academy.

H. C. Beals is going to Fulton to take charge of the Skinner photograph gallery.

Hiram Loomis came home from Buffalo last week to make his family a short visit.

Charles Paddock has been quite off the hooks with rheumatism for the past few days.

Deacon Charles Wheeler had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse by sickness last week.

The sound of the grinding is now heard at the cider mill and the extract of apple flows freely.

The school at the brick house has over a hundred scholars, and it is said to be flourishing finely.

John Cobb has been quite severely afflicted with rheumatism during the past two or three weeks.

Water-melons and musk-melons are now abundant and bowel difficulty has lately been on the increase.

Mrs. James Mead and child, of Clymer, N. Y., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Mead's father, H. H. Bushnell.

Rev. Lewis Kellogg, of Whitehall, many years ago a resident of this town, recently made a visit at S. H. Stone's.

Miss Emma Beebe has lately been painting a portrait of Mr. Henry Humphries, editor of the *Independent.*

Mrs. Josiah Averill and Mrs. Hiram Barber, both of whom have been sick for a long time, still continue unimproved.

Blackberries still make their appearance, occasionally, but are so low that they can be bought almost at the buyers' own terms.

Ned Stone, of Baldwinsville, was in town last Monday. He goes to New York this week to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The editor of the JOURNAL, and his son Eddie, took a trip to the northern part of the State last week. During their absence the editor delivered a lecture at Potsdam.

We are pleased to see that Ebenezer Whitney, who was stricken with paralysis last fall, is so much improved as to be able to walk down town occasionally and see his friends.

Our County Fair opened to-day (Tuesday) and will continue till Thursday night. Present indications, provided the weather is favorable, are encouraging for a good fair this year.

Last Thursday we received a very pleasant call from G. W. Swanson, of Camden, a former proprietor of the Empire House in this village, who was spending a few days among his old friends.

The churches in this village took contributions last Sunday for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers at the South. The call was cheerfully responded to, but the whole amount obtained we have not ascertained.

At the Republican district convention held at Pulaski last Saturday, for the third district of this county, Hon. D. W. C. Peck, of this village, was one of the five delegates chosen to represent the district at the congressional convention.

Walter Cole, who has been a telegraph operator for several years in Rome, has thrown up his position there, returned to his home here, and engaged at clerking for J. Hoose, a position his brother "Dip" filled with great credit for nine years, but which he was recently compelled to resign on account of continued poor health. We learn that "Dip" is going to the sea shore.

A sister of C. F. Tuller, Mrs. M. M. Curtiss, was recently accidentally and fatally poisoned at her home at Ottawa, Ill. Mrs. Curtiss was unwell and in taking what she supposed was quinine she took a large dose of strychnine which was in a paper similar to the one containing the quinine and near to it. Soon afterwards she was seized with violent spasms and it was discovered that she had made the fatal mistake which cost her her life. She died after a few moments of intense agony. Mrs. Curtiss was highly respected and her untimely death has caused deep sorrow in the community where she resided.

William Sainsbury and James Larkin, of this office, went out for a hunt one afternoon last week. They report hunting good, but game scarce. Jim hit a partridge on the hind leg and Bill shot a rabbit on the left wing. The day was hot and they wore but little clothing, and that very thin. They brought in a little game and a small quantity of very wet clothing—not necessarily a hunter's, but usually a fisherman's luck. It is needless to say that Jim has resolved to try it again as he says he has sold his game, but Bill has concluded to rest on his laurels, as he caught a cold that will probably last him till winter.

MORE NOTES FROM PROFESOR JOB TURNER.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 2, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—Being the guest of my good friends Mr. and Mrs. George W. Steenrod, I will now write you about them and their country, as I am going away to-morrow. They are enjoying the comforts of a fine farm, surrounded by beautiful scenery. This farm lies on the National road, the construction of which Henry Clay advocated in congress, which passed a resolution in favor of constructing such a road from Baltimore, Md., to St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Steenrod's father superintended the construction of the road from Wheeling to Cumberland. Before the railroads were constructed, the road was so much traveled that they had no idea that it would ever be eclipsed by railroads.

Mr. Steenrod is a venerable deaf and dumb gentleman, and is held in great esteem by all who know him. He was a pupil in the Philadelphia school with Mr. John Carlin, Professor Pyatt, and others, under the tuition of Lewis Weld. He says Mr. Weld was an excellent teacher. He was taught a few months by George Comstock, now of Newport, R. I., aged 82. Mr. Steenrod claims to be the originator of the Virginia Institution at Staunton. While his uncle was a member of the Virginia Legislature he wrote him a letter advocating the establishment of such an institution somewhere in the Old Dominion. The letter was read to the members of the legislature and they passed a bill establishing the Virginia Institution at Staunton, Va.

He says that he remembers when he saw General Andrew Jackson at his father's tavern not far from here. The general stopped at the tavern for the night. He was traveling in his own coach, which was built entirely out of the timber of the old frigate Constitution.

While Mr. Steenrod's brother was a member of congress President Pierce presented him with a gold-headed cane, made out of the timber of the old Ironsides or Constitution.

When the explosion of the big gun occurred on board the Princeton, killing some of the United States authorities, Mr. Steenrod's brother and President Tyler were on board, but escaped unhurt.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice-President of the United States, once stopped at the tavern. Mr. Steenrod talked with him. The Colonel was the man who fought with the Black Hawks, in Indiana, under the command of General William H. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Mr. Steenrod speaks of having had a nice time talking with President John Tyler at his father's tavern one evening. The President made some very amusing signs for fighting, etc.

He saw Generals Scott and Shields passing by the tavern with their artillery and cavalry companies on their way to Mexico. The companies were encamped around the tavern, but the Generals stopped in the city to charter some steamboats to convey their companies, etc., to New Orleans.

He got a glimpse of General Santa Anna in the city, and shook hands with him. The General was made prisoner in Mexico and sent to Washington city to make peace with President Polk. He was seen passing by the tavern with a cigar in his mouth.

His attention was attracted to the old horse which General William H. Harrison rode while fighting with the Indian chief Tecumseh, in Indiana, in 1812 or later, probably shooting him through the head with his pistol. He remembers seeing General Lewis Cass, once nominated for President, in Wheeling on his way to Detroit. He has a vivid recollection of often seeing Hon. Henry Clay travel on the National road in the stage. He had the pleasure of shaking hands with Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, while he was inspecting the National road. He has seen lots of distinguished men. Governor Matthews, of West Virginia and some other distinguished gentlemen called at his house and took tea with him and his fine deaf-mute wife some days ago.

While Mr. Steenrod and myself were the other day riding in his buggy, he showed me the steep rock down which General McCullough leaped on horseback while he was pursued by Indians many years ago. His nephew, a deaf-mute, attended the Philadelphia Institution with Mr. Steenrod. He is now dead. Mr. Steenrod's father was one of the earliest pioneers of this country and saw no one but the Indians and their wigwams. Mr. Steenrod says that while his parents and two children were one day at dinner in a log cabin they were so much frightened by the sudden opening of the front door, and the appearance of a party of savages, that they ran out of the room and clambered into the attic by means of a ladder. The savages discovered and ate up the dinner. The father looked down at them out of the attic and the Indians went out to bring some more savages, perhaps to kill and scalp the family. While they were whooping the father ran to the fort hard by and mentioned the event to the commander, who sent a company to defend the family. The Indians, finding them well prepared to attack them, gave up taking them prisoners and went away. It took place before Mr. Steenrod was born.

Yesterday afternoon a silent service was conducted at St. Matthew's Church by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Richmond, Va., and this writer. Among the deaf-mutes present were George W. Steenrod, Esq., a venerable gentleman of the Old Dominion, Professor Chapin, of the West Virginia Institution, and Prof. O. D. Cooke, who has recently resigned his place in that institution, and who is connected with the Attorney-General as a lawyer.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

A DEAF-MUTE GATHERING.

[*From the Norwich, Conn., Aurora, Sept. 6, '78.*]

The deaf-mutes connected with the Park church were royally entertained at the residence of Mr. Henry V. Edmonds on Broadway last Monday evening, the occasion being the presence in the city of Prof. Greene, of the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute, Canada, and of Mr. Fairman, a mute teacher from Hartford. Rev. Mr. Bacon and about twenty deaf-mutes were present. They were entertained with stereoscopic illuminations and Moorish dances by young ladies in costume, and in turn told stories and lectured in the sign-language. A recherche repast was provided and at about 11:30 o'clock the mutes withdrew, bidding good night to their teacher and pastor. For four years Mr. Edmonds has labored hard to afford religious instruction and entertainment for this unfortunate class and he finds recompense in the expressions of gratitude that come to him from his mute pupils, who fully appreciate what he has done for them, and will ever remember the many kindnesses they have received at the hands of himself and lady.

FASHION NOTES.

—Lace will be all the rage this fall.

—Plush fabrics will be much worn.

—Caravan cloth will be much worn.

—Blue is the favorite color for coatings.

—Bonnets will be worn of a larger size.

—Velvet will be used for trimming dresses.

—Lustreless silks are the most fashionable.

—Tinsel threads crop out in many new fabrics.

—Felt bonnets are to be embroidered with gold.

—Every lady arranges her hair to suit her face.

—Composite costumes are as fashionable as ever.

—Thiers red is the new shade of garnet or maroon.

—Felt hats will be more popular than ever, this fall.

—Flowers of fur will be among the winter novelties.

—Shooda cloth is the new name for Indian Cashmere.

—Gold braids and gold embroideries are to be revived.

—Lace mitts are worn at the moment on all occasions.

—Feathers in Cashmere colors are among the novelties.

—Plaids will be much worn in the first weeks of the fall.

—Suits of English coatings are made all of one kind of goods.

—Egyptian and Pompeian are two fashionable dull shades of red.

—Silver-gray satin will be trimmed with gray pigeon feathers.

—Black velvet dresses are to be trimmed with peacock feathers.

—White satin will be trimmed with peacock and pheasant feathers.

—The fur flowers of the present season are light, airy, and charming.

—Short and demi-trained dresses are equally fashionable for street wear.

—Trianon hats and panier costumes are worn by a few *elegantes* in Paris.

BE YE LIKE FOOLISH.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of aliments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolish."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1876, made and executed by Patrick Ryan and Johanna, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to William T. Barnes of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 108, at page 133, on the 4th day of February, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M.

And, whereas the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of two hundred and eighty-five (285) dollars and seventeen (17) cents, namely, two hundred and sixty dollars for principal, and twenty-five (25) dollars and seventeen (17) cents for interest, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage both principal and interest remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith, as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein and therein described, by the subscriber, the mortgagee therein, at public auction on the 13th day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law Office of N. W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, in said County of Oswego, corner West First and Bridge streets.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, so as aforesaid, to be sold, substantially as they are contained in the said mortgage.

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Oswego, aforesaid, in the first ward, described as follows, to wit: Being the South-east quarter of lot No. fifty-nine (59), military lot No. 6. Being the same premises conveyed to Edward LeFevre by Gerritt Smith, and by the said Edward LeFevre to Mary Ryan, and by Mary Ryan to said party of the first part.

Dated at Oswego the 20th day of June, 1878.

WILLIAM T. BARNES, Mortgagee.
N. W. NUTTING, Attorney, Oswego, N. Y.
25w13

The above sale is adjourned until the 16th day of October, 1878, at same place and time of day. Dated September 5th, 1878.

WILLIAM T. BARNES, Mortgagee.
N. W. NUTTING, Attorney, Oswego, N. Y.
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Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 1, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In an editorial not long ago you took occasion to say, in reply to the complaint of some one "down East," about the JOURNAL publishing a great amount of Episcopalian news, that you only did so because of the great number of items sent you from that source, and not that your paper was an organ of that church, and that you would as cheerfully publish items from other churches.

Taking you at your word, I send you the enclosed item about Rev. Mr. Mercer. I do so for several reasons. One is because of the little known of the New Jerusalem Church, to which Rev. Mr. Mercer belongs, and my desire that it should be better known, even by those belonging to other churches or no church at all, who claim to know all about the N. C. doctrine, yet continue to misrepresent it, in order to mislead others.

I strangely and casually ran across the N. C. doctrine while living in Kansas, and thought I would examine it for myself, when lo! I found it to be entirely different from what it had been represented to be, and far more rational, consistent and harmonious with the natural sciences than any other doctrine I knew of then or have come across since; and to cap the climax, it actually has made me wiser as to the laws of nature and life, and better in heart, etc., than I could be without it. Mrs. C. A. Cotton, of whom you gave notice, not long ago, of her joining a church, but somehow omitted to say the New Jerusalem Church, says it is everything to her as to life, doctrines, etc.

The word *New* does not mean a new sect, but the descending of the New Jerusalem spoken of in Revelation, by the unfolding of the internal meaning of the Bible, by the science or doctrine of correspondence—science of causes—which underlie all things, because there is nothing without a cause; and when we get at the cause we get at the foundation.

Now as the cause is older than the effects, this science of correspondence—doctrine of causes—can in no sense be new in age or beginning, but only new to those who first hear of it, and is consequently as old as the world, and was the real doctrine of Adam's time; and therefore takes precedence to all other doctrines in age, importance, use, etc. This may look strange, but if examined into will be found strictly true, as the causes of the earth, sun, moon, stars, air, light, heat, herbs, flowers, fish, fowls, animals, men, etc., must in the very nature of things precede the effects. And these causes are what Scripture means in its internal sense, though in the letter it means the external objects. Hence to fully and rightfully understand Scripture we must understand what it means in all these objects, i. e., its symbolism.

Look over history and you will find that every age has an interpretation of the Bible according to its intelligence based upon the opinions of leading men, but never upon a science, and will keep on until opinions of men give place to that theological science that is as exact as mathematics and as unerring as two and two make four, and which existed at the beginning, and does now, and forever will, and by which all men will agree as to the meaning of Scripture, as they do as to rules of numbers.

Why did you never think that the Bible was as exact and unerring as any natural science could be? If so, why do men differ as to its meaning and not also as to what the natural science teaches? So long as men do differ it is a positive proof that they do not rightly understand it. While those who understand the rules of correspondence do not, cannot differ as to the internal meaning any more than they do in the science of numbers.

This unerring exactness, compelling all to agree in spiritual things, as it does in nature, is to be commended, and should be as eagerly sought after, as its effects in nature, as taught and explained by the natural sciences, should not? Besides you, I and all are looking forward to an age of agreement in Bible doctrine, and this agreement will be based upon a truthful and exact interpretation by an unerring Bible science. The doctrine of correspondence claims to be this unerring Bible science. Wise will he or she be who fully examines this great science to see if it be true or false.

P. A. EMERY.

NOTES FROM PROFESSOR JOB TURNER.

FINDING MANY FRIENDS IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 28, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—Arriving here from Newport, Ky., last night, I am stopping at the Ohio Institution for a few hours' rest. I go away to night to hold a service in Wheeling, W. Va., next Sunday.

This morning I called on Mr. Plumb M. Park, the oldest teacher in this institution, and had quite an interesting time conversing with him about the school since its establishment. I think it proper to tell your readers what he has witnessed since he entered upon his duties in 1838. In that year Mr. Hubbell, the first principal of this institution, appointed him teacher, with the approbation of the trustees. He had been about six years under instruction. No remarkable event transpired during his pupilage, and everything went on smoothly, so he says.

Before Mr. Hubbell became principal, Mr. Clerc gave him instruction about two years in the method of teaching deaf-mutes, after which he entered upon his duties, which he performed for about twenty-three years, when he resigned and retired to private life, and expired in about four years, leaving one daughter, and three sons, one of whom is now an instructor of deaf-mutes in this institution, and has been for nine years. Mr. Park says he has been serving under five different principals. He has but one deaf-mute son, who has been educated in this institution, and also at the National Deaf-Mute College, and who is now following the honorable profession which his father has been so long engaged in.

I was much pleased to find him and his deaf-mute wife so pleasantly situated, in a fine brick house of his own, which he has owned for twenty years, and which he paid for out of his own pocket. His wife attended school in New York two years, and in this institution the same length of time.

Mr. Park has told me an incident. Colonel Smith, a deaf-mute, came to Ohio in 1827. He opened a deaf-mute school at Tallmadge, Summit county, and under his tuition were placed ten deaf-mutes, one of whom was Mr. Park. There was no other such school in this State then. Afterwards the legislature, while in session, heard of the existence of the school, and passed a special bill giving one hundred dollars to the school as a donation. He managed the school two years, and failed because Mr. Hubbell established this institution here with the assistance of the State authorities.

Therefore Mr. Smith became a shoemaker, and afterwards bought a house out of his earnings. He is now so feeble that he cannot work, and his smart wife supports him by following the tailoress' trade. He has been twice married. His age is eighty. He was an inmate of the American Asylum for seven years.

Mr. Park says that thirty of the graduates of this institution have been appointed and elected instructors of deaf-mutes. What is most surprising, the thirty teachers are all living except Mr. Myers, who expired less than thirty years ago, while he was a teacher in the Tennessee Institution, at Knoxville.

I had the pleasure of seeing a fine-looking deaf-mute gentleman, Professor Houghton, at the convention from the Knoxville school.

This institution employs twenty-four teachers, twelve of whom are deaf-mutes. Almost all the deaf-mute teachers are married and keep house. This school has sent fifteen of its graduates to the National Deaf-Mute College. It has had five superintendents, all of whom are at rest, except Messrs. Weed and Fay. The former is now a teacher in the Philadelphia Institution, and the latter superintendent of this institution.

Mr. J. D. H. Stewart, one of the deaf-mute teachers, has, this afternoon, kindly shown me the bindery and printing shops of this institution, the foreman of each of which shops told me that they were old Virginians.

I have met with many old Virginians in my missionary travels.

Mr. Stewart has been connected with this institution ever since it was completed, in 1868. He is married and has a comfortable house of his own. He is a graduate of this institution.

I have just had a call from Mr. Patterson, a graduate of this institution and the National Deaf-Mute College, who is one of the teachers in this institution. He is married and owns a house.

Mr. Greener, one of the deaf-mute teachers, is, I believe, well educated, for he writes for several papers. He wields his pen well. He is married and has one child, if I do not mistake. He manifested great kindness in showing me the classes last June. He has my hearty thanks.

Mr. Raffington, one of the deaf-mute instructors, is now absent on a visit to his parents in Jamaica, N. Y., but will soon return to resume his duties. He was born there, and was sent to this institution for an education.

Mr. Park's son James, a graduate of this institution and the National Deaf-Mute College, is an instructor. He is married and has a home of his own.

Mr. Halse, a graduate of this institution, is a teacher. He is married, and has two building lots in this place, which shows that he is a shrewd business man.

Superintendent Fay is a gentleman of great energy and efficiency in every thing. His place could not be well filled. I start for Wheeling, in half an hour.

Yours sincerely,

JOB TURNER.

THE SALEM SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

On Monday evening, September 2d, the deaf-mutes of Salem and vicinity had the extreme pleasure of seeing Harry White, of Boston, deliver a lecture in the sign-language. The lecturer had been spending a couple of weeks at the Juniper Cottage, at Juniper Point, Salem Harbor, and, there meeting the manager of the Salem Society, was invited to lecture on any subject he chose. The call was unexpected, and the lecturer almost wholly unprepared. However he accepted the invitation and chose the subject "Reading" for his discourse. He handled his subject in a masterly manner. He began by stating the great advantages that would be derived by deaf-mutes from reading. He showed it was a necessary element for the deaf and dumb, by which they could obtain a ready command of language and words. He spoke of the gross carelessness of many mutes after leaving school in forgetting, or rather declining to read. The lecturer pointed out the way by which they could cultivate a taste for reading, and advised them when reading not to go with a hop, skip and jnmp, but with a slow and measured tread. He gave illustrations of great and lettered men, who, when young, were indefatigable readers. Such were Scott, McCauley, and Kitts. The last named, himself deaf, has made his name world-wide through his valuable books. The lecturer closed his address by reminding his audience that what has once been done can be done again.

The lecture was well received, and after its close remarks on reading were made by Manager Packard and Mr. Bailey, of Beverly. The latter paid a high compliment to the college in which Mr. White is a junior, and which was responded to by Salem's representative in that grand institution.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is on the road to success, and long may peace and harmony dwell therein.

PERCINE.

Salem, Mass., Sept. 6, 1878.

CHICAGO PULPIT SKETCHES.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In a series of "Pulpit Pictures," being published in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the Rev. Mr. Mercers's was sketched in the issue of July 1st. The article abounds in the usual number of personal descriptions and flatteries common to modern journalistic interviews, but makes some statements which will doubtless interest the readers of the JOURNAL. We quote the following:

"Hershey Music Hall is on Sunday almost severe in its churchly arrangements. In front of the stage is a simple platform with the desks corresponding to those in Episcopalian pulpits. Around the platform is a neat railing, and behind it, on the stage, is a large vase with clusters of flowers. On the platform, as a seat for the minister, is a single cane seat chair. A skillful hand presides at the organ and near him sits the gentleman who leads the singing, and whose voice gives such rare expression and forcible animation to the musical exercises.

The congregation seated on the cane seat chairs in front, is a study. The people come in quietly and are remarkably quiet after being seated. There is no bustle or confusion; no consciousness of the presence of an alien element; no discordant jars or flurries.

The service, resembling that of the Episcopal church in many particulars, is touchingly beautiful. The congregation sing the responsive verses and with good effect. In conducting the services Mr. Mercer takes positions and attitudes corresponding to those taken by ministers in the Episcopalian service. From first to last the devotional exercises are impressive and beautiful, both pastor and people displaying unusual earnestness.

Mr. Mercer's sermons are carefully written, and abound in expressions that are exceedingly graceful. The style is smooth and without marked peculiarities. There is no tendency tow ard epigrammatic terseness and little inclination to indulge in picturesque illustrations. There is continuity of thought, an artistic grouping of points, and scholastic precision in the line of argument. The discourse must be studied as a whole, as the line is unbroken from beginning to end. That it is marked by warmth of sentiment and pervaded by the spirit of the New Church teachings it is scarcely necessary to say. In reading his sermon Mr. Mercer is more natural than in the opening exercises. He is extremely careful as to inflection and emphasis, and in antithetical phrases manages his voice with unusual skill.

If the Episcopal church is a good one for mutes, because it has a Prayer Book, enabling the mutes to follow in service, then why may not the New Jerusalem be also a good one for mutes too, as it has a most excellent Prayer Book, etc.? Besides its doctrine is just as easily understood by intelligent mutes as any others.

P. A. E.

Chicago, Ill.. Sept. 3, 1878.

THE WISCONSIN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

DELAVAN, WIS., SEPTEMBER 6, 1878.

The school at the Wisconsin Institution opened yesterday with a hundred and twenty-two pupils to begin with. Like last June, when every face was a sun of itself, all walked with joyous hearts to the institution, beautifully located about a mile from the depot on an elevated spot, where the usual greeting ceremonies took place. The hour was so late when the train arrived that there was no more time than to take supper, sport in the study rooms a while and retire. The future of this term is destined to be successful. The classes are to be graded anew, and competent teachers will take charge of them.

Out of the nine now on duty two are newly appointed, one being W. J. Fuller, of Geneva Lake, Wis., a graduate of the State University, the other Miss Ritsher, a graduate of the high school at Beloit, Wis.

The building is in a splendid condition, having been pretty well dipped in varnish and the like, and has got nearly clear of the scandal recently perpetrated against it. As to officers, some alterations have been made. The removal of the Steward has been effected, and that office abolished. A clerk is now the principal's only assistant. Principal De Motte still retains control of the institution and shares the confidence of the community.

JUNIUS.

The DEAF-MUTE JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other paper in the world devoted to the interests of deaf-mutes.

THE SALEM DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The rooms of the above-named society are located upon Essex street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Salem, within easy access to the depot. This street on Saturday evening presents a busy aspect, swarming as it does with human life, reminding a visitor from the Hub of his favorite promenade, Washington street. The members of the society are not all of Salem; some come from Beverly and adjacent towns. A reading-room where a few of the best papers of the day are to be found, and a modest little apartment which serves as the chapel or lecture room as the case may be, make up the Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes. The JOURNAL on file has the most tattered appearance of all the papers; which you will take as a compliment to yourself.

Neatness and order seem to be the rule of the day, and nowhere else as in the room where divine service is held and lectures are delivered is a stranger more struck with the truth of this. The order of religious exercises differs in a great degree from that observed by other societies of the same kind, viz: that the Bible-class is held in the morning and the sermon is delivered in the afternoon. But the chief difference, which is one that speaks well of the good sense and courtesy of the Salem deaf-mutes, is in their invariable rule of not subjecting a visitor to questions respecting the Bible, for which he is necessarily ill prepared, unless at his special desire and request. This is a law of good breeding worthy the example of other societies. For the purpose of encouraging the members in a proper study of the Book of books, a reward in the shape of a good, interesting volume is given at the end of each year to the one who has the most correctly answered the questions put to him in the Bible-class. Everything good or bad needs an incentive. The prize of last year was awarded to Hardy P. Chapman.

The regular minister of the gospel is Mr. Philo W. Packard, or, as he is familliarly called, "Deacon" Packard. Not only to this title, but even to a higher one has Mr. Packard a claim, if there is any reward for a life that has been spent long and patiently in the service of deaf-mutes. Mr. Packard is in his element when preaching, being bold and fearless in his views—a little too fearless perhaps to suit those whose faults he is not afraid to criticise. His sermons are always full of what the deaf-mutes call "hints," by which they mean his plain reproofs of the habits of tattling, tale-bearing, fault-finding, etc., which alas! are the characteristics of too many of them. It is said that bad news travels faster than good news, and so it has been illustrated by the deaf-mutes from time immemorial; a person may well believe that they employ a bird of the air as their regular messenger, so rapidly does a personal slander travel in the silent community. Any report, no matter how absurd and unfounded it may be, spreads like wildfire among our class of people.

Often has Mr. Packard been asked to refrain from all reference to the views of his congregation in his sermons, but he steadily refuses to gag his mouth to spare the tender consciences of a few wicked doers; nay, he would not even wink at what seems discreditable to his eyes on the part of his people. He braves even the displeasure of his friends rather than do what his conscience does not approve. Of all the deaf-mute preachers whom I have listened to, outside of the Episcopal church, none struck me more forcibly as being eminently the right man in the right place, and to none other have I ever listened with more interest and attention, excepting one whom it is not necessary to name here. The study of Scripture is the aim of his whole life, as the number of books in his library, which treat of the Bible, shows. Whatever may be his qualifications in worldly matters, he is perfectly at home in his holy calling, as his sermons and expositions of the Bible will convince any one. No deaf-mute understands the Bible more thoroughly than he. Such were my impressions of Mr. Packard, and I hope I may be pardoned for writing them for your paper.

There was another thing about the man which has left a lingering impression upon my mind; it is his dear, expressive way of praying. In his sermons the beauty and grace of his sign-language are sometimes lost in the rapidity with which he preaches, but in his prayer he is slow, solemn and impressive, often creating a feeling of reverence towards God in the heart of an attentive listener. His rendering of the Lord's Prayer is said to be very affecting even to a deaf-mute. A lecture is delivered by him every Tuesday to the society, for which he will take no pay, having the welfare of those under his charge more at heart than his own comfort or convenience. On the 3d inst. the subject he chose was "The Grace of Praise," and, for the rest of the month, the following subjects will be delivered in their order: September 10th, "The Unpraised Helper," on the 17th, "The Littleness of Fame," on the 24th, "The Sign and Signified."

The writer had the pleasure of listening to his first sermon delivered after the re-opening of the society, his subject being "Hold fast." The subject seemed very applicable in view of the recent withdrawal of a highly valued member. The preacher exhorted his hearers to hold fast to their faith and religion, in spite of the tempting offers made by other societies of deaf-mutes and the glamour thrown around them.

Pardon this digression, which I could not help making, having been carried away by my feelings. Let us return to the reading-room of the society. It could not boast of a very large library, but it had some of the standard works. The books looked new and clean, a sign which I did not like. I would have been glad to see them soiled and torn, for then I would know that they had been much read, but the deaf-mutes of Salem are not the only ones to blame in this respect; there are few here or elsewhere who have formed the habit of reading regularly. The chief ornament of the room, and which attracts the visitor's attention at the first glance, is a handsomely framed copy of the by-laws and rules of the society. The whole design is an admirable specimen of Henry A. Chapman's skill as an artist, or rather an architect, for he has served an apprenticeship in that profession. The lettering and ornamentation done here and there in gold adds much to the beauty of the drawing. A list of the original board of officers is given upon the paper, together with its organization. The two words "Peace" and "Unity" form an appropriate motto of the society. The papers of the city gave a description of it, complimenting the artist highly upon his skill and praising it as a specimen of deaf-mute workmanship. The members of this society are almost without exception Baptists and their stout faith has acquired for them the name of "Hard-shell Baptists."

A BOSTONIAN.

Boston, Mass., September 7, 1878.

OUR COLORADO LETTER.

[From our Washington Correspondent.]

DENVER, Sept. 3, 1878.

The traveller who enters Colorado at the South, will not at first be greatly prepossessed with the country, or at least with its surface indications. For nearly a hundred miles the route to Pueblo is through a barren, sandy plain, which has been denominated the "Great American Desert." Yet beneath this uninviting exterior lies a rich soil, which, by the application of water and the usual processes of cultivation, produces a transformation more wonderful than the magic influence of Faires' wand. Some of these results are to be seen at Las Aminas, in and about Pueblo, and in various spots near the river where ranchmen have by their efforts interspersed little oases grateful to the eye. Then as we proceed up the valley, over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad toward Colorado Springs and Denver, we witness in greater extent these striking results of irrigation and labor. This now rich and fertile valley was formerly but the continuation of the same sandy plain over which we have just passed. And among the curiously interesting features of a view of this valley are the unmistakable evidences that it was once a mountain plateau of several hundred feet higher elevation. The Denver ond Rio Grande narrow guage road winds a crooked and picturesque path along the base of the mountain making the 120 miles from Pueblo to Denver in about four hours, and treating the traveller to an exceedingly delightful ride. There is no similarity in the two cities which this distance separates, and which are now the leading cities of the State. Denver is the State capital and at present the principal commercial centre, with a population of 25,000, full of enterprise and vigor Pueblo is its only rival of commercial supremacy, and promises to be a formidable one. Being further south and nearer new Mexico, its population is somewhat different, to say nothing of other contrasts. Here the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road bears off in a southeasterly direction to La Junta, and will in a few days reach Trinidad, whence it is to pass on through a tunnel under Raton mountain to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and thence to the Rio Grande River. There is a strong probability that the road will in time be extended to the Pacific coast, thus supplying the required Southern Pacific line. The 350 miles from La Junta to the Rio Grande river is to be completed within fifteen months. The Denver and Rio Grande road is also being pushed rapidly forward into the San Juan mining region. Its present terminus is Alamosa, thirty miles beyond Fort Garland, and in passing over the mountain range through La Veta pass it accomplishes a most wonderful engineering feat, reaching the highest altitude attained by the iron horse anywhere in the world. The ride over this part of the road is said to be exciting, and rewarded by the finest scenery in Colorado, of which your correspondent may be able to particularize after taking the trip.

Upon embarking for the mountains our party formed a resolution to "see all there is to be seen" in Colorado, but after two weeks' constant travel and climbing we agree that the undertaking is more than we had bargained for—too much indeed for one trip. Colorado is larger than Great Britain, comprising an area of 67,420,000 acres, of which one third is good grazing and agricultural territory, while the remainder is the vast upheaval known as the Rocky Mountains. For hundreds of miles it is range after range of peaks and rocky crags interwoven with gulches, passes and canons, marvelous to contemplate. The entire length and breadth of these wonderful formations are rich beyond description in the grandest scenery the world affords, and in valuable mineral deposits, the hundreth part of which has not yet been revealed. Victor Hugo tells us that "every condition has its instinct," and he who finds himself for the first time face to face with the Rocky Mountains—God's eternal sentinels—has an appalling sense that he has not only overrated his individual importance in nature's economy, but has likewise undervalued the influence of inarticulate nature upon himself. Nothing can transcend the majesty of these snow-capped mountains! You gaze upon them in mute wonder, praying the while that your little *Dorcas*—whose prattle is so charming at the fireside—may hold her peace, and let you grow abstracted and out of self into the idea of perpetual greatness. You do not think—only feel—and somehow the eastern world that you have left behind with its glitter and gloom, its envious struggles and manifold defects, fades into insignificance in view of this endless range of Divine architecture, and you are for once an humble worshiper at the pure shrine of sublimity.

The allotted space for this letter is all too short to relate in detail what our explorations have revealed and suggested. Fifty-two miles up Clear creek, and through the famous canon of that name, in the very heart of the mountains as it were, we found the great mining city of Georgetown. Passing through Clear creek canon is almost like going into an immense cave. Its towering peaks and overhanging rocks are high above you on either side, at times nearly shutting out the sunlight. But it is a grand sight. And when Georgetown is reached its appearance is wholly unlike that of any city of 5,000 inhabitants you would see anywhere east of Colorado. Yet the very contrast gives it a charm, and one walks through its streets looking with strange interest upon its plain, unique structures and peculiar location. The mountains and hillsides on every hand are completely honey-combed with "prospecting holes," tunnels and mining shafts. The ore found here is almost exclusively silver, with a considerable commingling of iron pyrites, lead and zinc. It is estimated that upwards of $14,000,000 has already been taken out in the vicinity and there is no abatement of the yield. We went in to the tunnel of the "Terrible mine" three miles above Georgetown, and witnessed the process of taking out mineral which assays from $200 to $800 per ton. The proprietors of this mine after spending a round fortune in its developement are now reaping what is termed "a big thing," while all around it on every hand are played out and abandoned claims. There is no telling where a vein or lode may be "struck" without a trial, and many become discouraged and give up too soon, while others by bad judgement and bad management exhaust their means without achieving success. It is a good deal like buying lottery tickets. One man fails utterly after tedious efforts and another finds "pay-dirt" from the very grass roots. Thousands of dollars are sunk by eastern companies and individuals in holes which they have never seen and which never yield a penny, yet for all this the precious metal is here on every hand all over these miles and miles of mountains, and in such quantities that supply will not be exhausted in a thousand years. Whenever a good strike is made, prospectors flock to the spot in thousands and turn up the dirt for hundreds of yards around. An operator pointed out a spot sixteen miles below Georgetown where a large pocket of gold was discovered several years ago, "and" said he, "in less than a week there were three thousand men at work within calling distance." We went through some of the reduction mills and concentrating works in and about Georgetown, and saw the interesting process of separating the silver and gold from the granite and other metals.

Three miles up a mountain gulch above the town is what is known as Green Lake. It is a large basin at an elevation of 11,000 feet, filled with water 75 feet deep, almost as cold as ice and of a greenish hue. The lake is half a mile long by a quarter of a mile in width, and overlooked on all sides by an almost impregnable mountain wall. Here the propagation of fish is extensively carried on and the lake literally swarms with beautiful trout and salmon. They are so tame that droves of them will come close to the shore and eat crumbs from visitors' hands. There are now about 20,000 in the lake and several thousand young ones in the tanks below. To feed them requires 50 to 60 pounds of ground meat per day at this season and a larger quantity in winter. No fishing is allowed and an armed man patrols the bank at night to prevent the destruction of these pets. The object of this enterprise is to stock the mountain streams for food and sport. All the waters of Colorado are being rapidly depleted of their beautiful finny inhabitants, and fishing here is not what it was a few years ago. The subject of fish propagation is being agitated in many of the States and the attention of Congress has been called to it. All our waters need replenishing. Seining and other devices have greatly reduced the supply of fish food everywhere and nearly destroyed the healthful sport incident to its taking. But a small percentage of the eggs deposited are hatched and saved in the natural way, while by the artificial process, properly managed, only a very small percentage is lost. The destruction of young fish by the game species can also be guarded against until they are able to take care of themselves, thereby still again largely augmenting the annual supply. Congress could wisely appropriate for this object, in eligible localities, a portion of the sums annually expended for the supposed improvement of mythical rivers and streams.

"Pikes Peak or bust" is the cry, now as much as ever, of all tourists this way, but it generally terminates in "Pikes Peak *and* bust," for few make the assent without feeling an inclination to lay by for repairs after it. Situated twelve miles from Georgetown is Grey's Peak, 200 feet higher than Pike's, and one of the four highest of the whole range. Its cold stony summit points up through the clouds 14,341 feet above the sea level, leaving vegetation and timber line far below. We made the assent August 22d on horseback, and a hard climb it was. Our horses had been there many times before and followed the narrow, winding trail up the steep mountain side where to look back made one's head swim, and where a mistep or a stumble would precipitate horses and rider down the terrible rocky incline to almost certain destruction. But the magnificence of the scene repaid many times over the labor and risk of reaching it. As we neared the top we could look down hundreds of feet below us upon immense snow banks which the summer sun had failed to dissolve. It was a bright, clear morning, and with over-coats and wraps we were able to meet the chilling breeze without discomfort. Resting over the tops of lower mountains we saw immense white clouds, which from above, with the sunlight shining on them, looked like great seas of snow below us. For hundreds of miles in every direction mountain peak after mountain peak met our view, snow-capped and rock bound, "grand, gloomy and peculiar." It was the sight of a lifetime. In the clear, rarified atmosphere there is almost no limit to one's vision, with a good glass. Denver lay fifty miles to the south of us. Pike's Peak 140 mile distant looks as though it was scarcely a gun-shot away. South Park, an elevated fertile plain with an area of many thousands of acres, was almost at our feet, while ranges of mountains in Wyoming and New Mexico were plainly visible.

But to come down from the clouds and return to things pertaining to a lower sphere. There are all sorts of people in Colorado. Even John Chinaman found his way here, and may be found in considerable numbers in the towns. Ah Sin, Sam Lee, and Chang Wung "washee, washee allee slame Melican man, dolla dozee!" Here in this modern city of Denver we see everything—luxury and "style," and all the accessories of metropolitan life. And right here a word to the society-worn, seeking health in the mountains. Don't come here to show your fine clothes, for they labor under a mistake who fancy the Denverites need to be taught the art of dressing. But leave your Saratoga trunks, with their flummery and frizzles, behind you, and devote your allotted time here in finding out what you were made for. My limited observation in Colorado has discovered the fact that a well-bred, well-dressed, well-behaved tourist need have no fears of instant dissection of either his anatomy or his wardrobe, and may pass through the State causing no more consternation than the Ute Indian astride his picturesque pony.

PHONO.

How to Succeed.

The first requisite to success is not to undertake to do an unwise and impracticable thing. For this reason the advice often inculcated by wise and great men has been to give much time and reflection to the formation of plans. Be slow to decide; but having resolved, be prompt to act. It is not sufficient, by any means, to be prompt in beginning to act. That is easy to every one. It is the continued, persevering, unflagging activity, which alone accomplishes great results. The temptations which beset one's steps at every stage to divert his attention from the main pursuit he has fixed on, are almost innumerable, and to the irresolute and weak they are found irresistible. This accounts for numerous failures. If a man has not attained to what he started for it will almost always be found that he had been attending to something else. The song of the birds by the way-side fell upon his ear and charmed his senses, or the bright flower caught his eye, and he lingered, when his pace should have been onward and firm and quick. If you would insure success in your undertaking, whatever it may be, let nothing divert your attention from it. Leave nothing undone, no matter how seemingly little and unimportant it may be, which is calculated to promote its accomplishment. There is no other way to make success certain. It is not luck. It depends on doing, doing, doing. Yet simple as the lesson of success is—few as are its requisites—there is nothing that people are slower to learn.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

YOU CAN BE HAPPY.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

TWO ROBBERS.

When Death, from some fair face
Is stealing life away,
All weep, save she, the grace
That earth shall lose to-day.

When Time from some fair face
Steals beauty, year by year,
For her slow fading grace
Who sheds, save she, a tear?

And Death not often dares
To wake the world's distress;
While Time, the cunning, mars
Surely all loveliness.

Yet though by breath and breath
Makes all our fairest prime,
Men shrink from cruel Death,
But honor crafty Time.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Yellow fever at the South has been on the increase recently.

The Chinese claim to have invented the telephone in the year 968.

Surgeon-General William Grier, of the Navy, is to be retired next October.

At a recent camp-meeting in Texas thirty persons were baptized by torchlight.

New York city has sent aid to the yellow fever sufferers amounting to more than $100,000.

At Hull, Eng., an inn-keeper was recently fined £400 for purchasing six bottles of stolen liquor.

The three men who robbed the bank at Concordia, Mo., have been captured and lodged in jail.

The iron-masters of West Scotland have agreed to notify their employes of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.

An immense gathering at Danville, Va., on the 3d inst., witnessed the unveiling of a monument to the Confederate dead.

Clinton Anderson was hanged at Little Rock, Ark., August 30th, for rape. The Governor refused to commute the sentence or to postpone the date of the execution.

The first attempt of Japan to negotiate a home loan was last May, when the government put $12,500,000 on the market, and it was all subscribed for by the middle of July.

An Englishman who recently arrived in New York tried a few games of banco, in which he was soon a loser to the amount of a £1,000 check, payment on which, however, has been stopped.

Oliver Hazard Perry, a son of the hero of Lake Erie, died at Andover, Mass., August 30th, aged 76 years. He was for some years in the navy, but left the service to engage in manufacturing.

The earnings at the Sing Sing Prison for the month of August were $19,472.59 and the expenses $14,445.02, leaving a surplus for the month of $5,026.57. The average number of convicts for the month was 1,613.

James O'Connor, of New York, rescued a boy from drowning—the twentieth person he has saved from a watery grave. In the last case he ruined a $30 holiday suit, and yet he has never been awarded a medal in token of his valuable services as a life-rescuer.

A cheap fast train, crowded with passengers, on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, from Ramsgate, Broadstairs and Margate, for London, collided with some freight cars, while the latter were being switched off the main line. The passenger train was completely wrecked and eight persons killed and thirty severely injured.

Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, refused to surrender Hiram H. Kimpton, an alleged fugitive from justice, on the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina, being strengthened by the Attorney-General of the State. On learning of the Governor's decision the prisoner was discharged by the Springfield police court, by whom he was held on a merely nominal charge.

The excursion steamer Princess Alice, returning from Gravesend to London, on the evening of September 3d, was run down by a screw steamer, supposed to be the Bywell Castle, a screw-collier, bound north in ballast, and sunk almost immediately. The loss of life was variously estimated at from 500 to 700. The drowned included a large proportion of women and children, also the captain and nearly all the crew. The other steamer proceeded on her course without offering assistance.

Later accounts from Miskolcz, Hungary, show that the disaster by the storm exceeds the worst that was feared. A despatch from Vienna, dated September 1st, says: Over 400 corpses have already been recovered and 200 persons are still missing. At Erlau, capital of the county of Heves, Hungary, situated on the River Eger sixty-five miles from Pesth, the river rose during the storm and broke through the walls of the town. Whole rows of houses were demolished by the flood and many persons were drowned.

One hundred and thirty-five petitions in bankruptcy were filed in New York on Saturday, August 31st, the last day of the existence of the Bankrupt Act. Thirty of the more important cases involved debts aggregating $3,500,000. Forty petitions were filed in Brooklyn, among which was that of A. S. Wheeler with liabilities of $300,000 and assets of $100. In Chicago 96 petitions were filed on the 29th, and 38 at Cincinnati on the 30th. At many other points business was unusually brisk at the Registers' offices during the last hours available for debtors to take advantage of bankruptcy.

About $300,000 of counterfeit money on various Canadian banks have recently been put in circulation in the Dominion and in the United States. The counterfeits are admirably executed. The Dominion and the Ontario Banks are largely represented. James Boyle, formerly of Ottawa, Ont., who was arrested at and extradited from Milwaukee, and Thomas Checkley, of Pakenham, Ont., were arraigned before Judge Ross at Ottawa, on the 30th ult., on the charge of issuing counterfeit Dominion notes, but were remanded pending the extradition of John Checkley, a member of the gang, from Milwaukee.

TO SOME HUSBANDS.

[The following excellent advice to *some* husbands, which we find in the editorial columns of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, we most heartily approve, as not only good to read, but still *better to practice*. We trust not only *some* wives, but all wives will endeavor to have their husbands get the benefit of this advice. It will do *good* husbands no harm to read it, and certainly *some* husbands ought to have it administered to them for desert after every meal.]

A few weeks ago we offered, in answer to an inquiry from a perplexed mother, some editorial counsel to mothers. It was evidently read; and it brought to us a shower of responses from "protesting mothers." Of these we have published more than an equivalent to the original article. Now we offer a little counsel to *some* husbands. But it is due to them to say that no husband ever asked counsel of us, and to express our confidence that no "protesting fathers" will send a response. The "lords of creation" are never perplexed by doubts as to their rights and duties; and if the counsel does not suit his lordship he will simply say, Hump! and turn over to Mr. Edward Everett Hale's story.

Your wife was not made for you, except as you were made for her. God did not bring Eve to Adam as the last and highest gift to his son and heir. You are not to measure her as you measure a steward or a cook, by her ability to make things go to suit you. Doubtless she is *your* wife. There is an ownership of love. But then you ought to be *her* husband. The ownership is as truly hers as yours. She is not a mere satelite to revolve about you, shine with your light, and glorify you by your silent praise. God made man in his own image; male and female created he them; she is as much as you in his image; she is as much as you for her own sake and for his.

So she is not to be a mere dependence on you. The "good old times" when a wife was to be a mere echo, and faintly repeat her husband's latest opinions, have gone. If that is your opinion of a wife you ought to have lived in Corinth in the first century; or you ought to live in India now. And even in India you would have to keep out of the way of troublesome Miss Britain. Your wife is entitled to her own individuality, to her own opinions. They ought to clash sometimes with yours; and you both ought to know how to strike fire in conversation and have no explosion. Because you are a Democrat is no reason why she should not be a Republican; because you are a Congregationalist is no reason why she should not be an Episcopalian. Shame on the notion that a wife is only a cipher to stand on the right side of her husband, so as to make a unit into ten. A dumb wife is a disgrace to her husband. An independent wife is his glory. If she never differs from you it is because she is a serf and you are a despot.

She ought to be your best adviser. She ought to be your most confidential counsellor. The self-conceit of men amounts to a genius. There are many husbands that would as soon think of taking advice of their wives as of their children. But it is only the fool who is too wise to seek counsel. Was Mr. Seward less a statesman because his wife was his prime minister? Women do not know anything about business affairs! From the number of business failures, commercial disasters, and dishonorable defalcations, we should imagine that men know very little about business. A woman's intuition is often wiser than a man's judgment. She *sees*; he reasons. We could point out several churches whose prospects would be materially brightened if the men would all resign and elect women in the Board of Trustees. Your wife is your partner. You have earned the money; but she has saved and sacrificed and pinched, and worried and worked to help accumulate it. She has done her fair share toward making your property what it is. She has a right to be consulted how it shall be used. A double right has she to have her judgments weighed and measured in all questions relating to the disposition of the family, and the training and culture of the children.

Perhaps you have never guessed it, but your wife is a social and intellectual being. If she is not it is your fault. She was so when you married her. If you have been growing away from her, and she has been standing still, the more shame to you. To buy her dresses and bonnets, and give a house and a good table does not equip her. She wants intellectual food and stimulus; and you are the one to provide it. While you are among men discussing business, politics, religion or what not, she is with the housemaid discussing crockery, or with the cook discussing beefsteak, or with the children playing the part of nursemaid. When you come home at night tired, do you not suppose she is tired too? Bring something with you that your market-basket cannot contain. Bring the news of the day; bring the latest, freshest thought. In buying your evening paper, or subscribing to your monthly magazine, or renewing your religious weekly, get what suits her needs and meets her tastes. There is more in that patient, quiet wife of yours than you think for. You have frozen her up by your contempt of womanhood; for treating your wife as a toy to be pleased only with dresses and to be fed only on gossip is the worst kind of contempt. If she does not feel it so, it is only because she has degenerated that she may fit the place you have prepared for her.

Above all, bring her love. Your life is in many things: in your store; your customers; your clients; your politics. Her life is in her household. Her home is her realm; her children are her subjects; her husband is her king; her ambition is satisfied with their love and their praise. You are cruel if you deny it to her. Grumble over the muddy coffee and the burnt stake if you like; she can bear that if you will only commend the coffee when it is clear and the steak when it is juicy. "Her husband praiseth her," says Solomon in his description of the excellent woman; doubtful if she would have been so excellent if he had not praised her. Praise is comely. A little praise judiciously used is sunshine in a darkened home and oil on complaining machinery. How often have you come home, and she, waiting for your coming has gone to greet you, and you, absorbed in the business you ought to have left behind you, have given her a kiss with as much life in it as there is in a last summer's rose.

Our subject is fruitful. It is well-nigh inexhaustible. But our homily is already so long that we fear that "some husbands" will not read it through. It is all summed up by Paul in one sentence: "Husbands, love your wives." You are never tired of quoting Paul's injunction, "Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands." Suppose you drop that text for a year and go on three verses, to Paul's injunction to yourself.

THE CHAMPION FISH STORY OF THE SEASON.

Living at Clear Lake is a family who have a little girl who takes daily rides on the lake in a small skiff drawn by two pickerel. They are regularly harnessed and by means of lines she is enabled to guide them in any direction desired. The fish are about three feet in length, weigh between seven and eight pounds each and are very powerful. The rapidity with which they skim through the water with the boat and its precious cargo is said to exceed in swiftness the fastest sail-boat that has been put on the lake, and it is proposed to send for Hanlan and Ross, the champion scullers, and match the fish against them in a four mile race. When the girl is tired of riding she drives the pickerel to a boat-house, where they are unharnessed, taken into a commodious glass aquarium, made expressly for them, and fed. When she visits the tank to harness them for a ride, the pickerel jump almost into her arms, so glad, apparently, are they to see her. The young Miss has been offered $1,000 for her strange team, but no money would induce her to part with them.

☞ Not many days ago a student named William Folwell, who accompanied one of the eclipse parties to Denver, met with a thrilling and most wonderful adventure on the craggy side of Pike's Peak. He had climbed swiftly away from his companions and was endeavoring to mount an almost precipitous rock, so that he might the more easily sweep the valley below him, when he lost his footing and fell. Turning three somersaults in the stone-like downward dash the climber found himself with a broken arm and bruised body in the top of a cedar forty or fifty feet down the mountain side. The branches of the tree were so thickly clumped that the fall had been cut short. There in the top of the cedar the student swayed to and fro, lustily using his lungs. When the party got within ear-shot they hastened forward, and being unable to approach the tree from below threw a rope, which was caught by Folwell and successfully used to make his escape.

—An Alabama inventor has applied for a patent for a chalk mark. He has discovered, he says, that ants will not cross a line of chalk, and his idea is to protect things from the pests by drawing a chalk line around them. The application has been refused.

You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

GRAY HAIR.

The Mysteries of Carboline as a Restorative.

The composition of the human hair has never been accurately or satisfactorily determined. Chemical analysis has revealed its main constituents, but as it varies essentially in different persons, and in the same person at different ages, it is impossible to determine, with any accuracy, exactly what quality is lacking where a person becomes prematurely gray, or what preparation is best suited to restore the natural growth and vigor where the hair falls out so as to produce baldness. Hence it is that all artificial preparations have failed, in some essentials at least, to meet the requirements of a perfect hair restorative. There are a number of excellent dressings and washings, and scores of preparations that are either indifferent or positively injurious, and the great multiplicity of these furnishes an argument in support of the fact that there is something lacking in them all. The new article, Carboline, contains all the qualities essential to a perfect hair restorative, both as regards natural color and a full, luxuriant growth. The basis of Carboline is petroleum, and in that wonderful article, produced in Nature's own laboratory, are properties which the chemist's art has not yet been able to combine, and which act like magic upon the scalp, the follicles and the various elements of which the hair is composed. Its use as a hair-dressing is the greatest of modern discoveries, and there is no longer any reason why the prematurely gray and the bald should not, at a trifling expense, secure to themselves that most desirable and attractive of all personal adornments, a luxuriant and healthy growth of hair. Sold by druggists.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, **it will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week.**

In placing this remedy before the public as a **positive cure for obesity**, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen:—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 199 pounds to 192 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "To THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen,—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.'" Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career**. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE**. (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfills **a singleness of purpose**, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANTI-FAT

The GREAT REMEDY for

CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, **it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.**

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery **has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.**

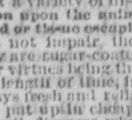
In the **cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** Sold by druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. **Being entirely vegetable**, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head**, take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress.** Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative**, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. **Sold by druggists.**
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from **directions** accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche **sold by druggists.** R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is oft the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

FOR SALE BY E. L. Huntington and John C. Taylor, Mexico, N. Y.

BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

CARBOLINE

A DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM.

The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

CARBOLINE — A wonderful discovery. CARBOLINE — Restores the hair.
Creates a new growth of hair in six weeks.

CARBOLINE — An elegant dressing. CARBOLINE — Restores faded hair.
Was never known to fail in a single instance.

CARBOLINE — Eradicates dandruff. CARBOLINE — Restores gray hair.
Is not a dye. Restores the hair naturally.

CARBOLINE — Invigorates the scalp. CARBOLINE — Acts like magic.
Is doing wonders on bald heads.

CARBOLINE — Strengthens the hair. CARBOLINE — Recommends itself.
Makes the old look young again.

CARBOLINE — Is not a dye. CARBOLINE — Restores lost vitality.
Performs what other hair restorers only claim.

CARBOLINE — Makes hair grow. CARBOLINE — Absolutely certain.
Is the talk all over town.

CARBOLINE — Is the best hair tonic. CARBOLINE — Beautifies the hair.
Is destined to become a household word.

CARBOLINE — Excelled by none. CARBOLINE — Covers the bald heads.
Recommends itself. One trial will convince.

CARBOLINE — Contains no minerals. CARBOLINE — Restores original color.
Is praised by every one who has tried it.

CARBOLINE — Is a natural product. CARBOLINE — Restores diseased hair.
Is the crowning success of the medical world.

CARBOLINE — Cooling and cleanly. CARBOLINE — Removes scurf.
Is worth its weight in gold.

CARBOLINE — Makes the hair glossy. CARBOLINE — Is sure, safe, certain.
Buy it; you will never regret it.

CARBOLINE — Sold everywhere. CARBOLINE — Price, one dollar.

CARBOLINE is prepared from the oil as it flows from Nature's great chemical laboratory, by a peculiar process invented by a practical chemist, who was led to experiment upon Petroleum as a hair restorative by reading an interesting account written by Mr. Geo. Horton, resident of the frontier town of Kiachta in Russia. Mr. Horton had tried with extraordinary success the use of Petroleum upon cattle and horses that had lost their hair on being affected with the cattle plague. The idea was suggested to him through a very curious circumstance, namely, he recollected that a former servant at the hotel, prematurely bald, had a singular habit when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands upon the scanty locks still remaining to him. Three months from his first appearance at the hotel he was the subject of general remark, his head being covered with an abundance of FINE GLOSSY BLACK HAIR. Such a wonderful change in so short a time Mr. Horton deemed of sufficient importance to make public to the world. From practical experiments our chemical friend became convinced that Petroleum if properly prepared and freed from all irritating and illuminating substances had the remarkable property of restoring the hair to its natural state and color; still further experiments were necessary to produce an article combining the medicinal qualities of the oil in an agreeable form and oder, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous Eau de Cologne; he now presents

CARBOLINE

to the public without fear of contradiction as the best restorative and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO.
General Agents for the United States & Canadas,
Cor. Second Ave. & Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS

OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY.

The object of the above-named feature of our paper is to render pecuniary aid to the families and legal representatives of deceased subscriber of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, or to such other persons as said subscribers shall have designated.

Any individual, deaf and dumb, or otherwise, residing in the United States of America, or in Canada, *who is in good health*, and who pays in advance one year's subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL at any time in the year from the first of April to the end of March of each year, may become a member of the Mutual Auxiliary. Each and every person must make application in the form described below, which shall be recommended by an actual subscriber or agent of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Upon the death of a subscriber, certified by the clergyman of the deceased, and three subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, the present proprietor and the future proprietors of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL shall transmit within thirty days after the expiration of the year the sum of twenty-five cents, from each subscription received for THE JOURNAL, to the heirs and assigns of the deceased. If two or more deaths occur within the year the said sum shall be equally divided and forwarded to the heirs and assigns of each of the deceased. In case, however, no death occurs during the year the said sum shall accrue to the benefit of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Each subscriber shall receive a certificate of membership from the proprietor of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL. Only persons who are in good health, and pay one year's full subscription to THE DEAF-MUTE'S JOURNAL, in advance, shall be eligible for membership, and such person or persons shall remain members as long as he or she continues to pay one dollar and fifty cents for the paper, at least one week in advance of the time at which his or her subscription expires. If a subscriber neglects to renew his or her subscription he or she shall be notified, his or her name erased from the list of subscribers, and he or she shall forfeit all claims upon the Mutual Auxiliary, provided, however, that he or she may be reinstated by the proprietor of THE JOURNAL upon making application and paying all assessments made during the interval between such forfeiture and reinstatement, and twenty-five cents for expenses.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The undersigned, a resident of——, ——County, State (or Province) of——, being in good health, and not, to his or her knowledge, being seized of any disease likely to prove fatal, desiring to become a member of "OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY," herewith encloses one dollar and fifty cents as his or her subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, and promises to pay one dollar and fifty cents every year, at least one week in advance of the expiration of his or her subscription; or failing to make such payments, to forfeit all claims against the same.

For the benefit of—— (Here name of applicant.)

Dated at—— 18 .

Certified by—— Clergyman of the deceased.

" " —— } Subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.
" " ——

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1877, made and executed by James Peat, of the town of Parish, County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagor to Ebenezer G. Bliss, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office, of the County of Oswego, on the fifteenth day of December, 1877, at half-past three o'clock, P. M., in book 115 of mortgages, page 75.

And, whereas, the said mortgage was afterward, to wit, on the tenth day of January, 1878, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred unto the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in said Clerk's office, on the sixth day of June, 1878.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-seven cents ($125.27), namely, fifteen and 67-100 dollars ($15.67) interest, and one hundred and nine and 60-100 dollars ($109.60) principal. The amount not due and to become due on the said mortgage is the sum of $109.60, and the interest thereon, which will be due and payable June 4th, 1879.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described by the subscriber, the assignee as aforesaid, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of Newton W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, in Oswego County, N. Y., over the First National Bank, on the corner of West Bridge and First streets in said city.

The premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Parish, County and State aforesaid, and being part of lot No. 68, in the 23d Township of Scriba's Patent, described and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the town line between Parish and West Monroe, at the south-west corner of lands owned and occupied by D. W. Crandall and wife; thence northerly along said Crandall's west line to the south line of lands owned and occupied by Delia E. Benson; thence westerly along the said Delia E. Benson's south line, 37½ rods; thence southerly to said town line; thence easterly along said town line, 37½ rods, to the place of beginning; containing fifteen acres of land, be the same more or less.

Said mortgage being given to secure the purchase price of said lands above described.

Dated at Oswego, the 12th day of June, 1878.
N. W. NUTTING, Assignee.
F. E. HAMILTON, Attorney for Assignee.
24-w13

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1876, made and executed by Patrick Ryan and Johanna, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to William T. Barnes of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 108, at page 133, on the 4th day of February, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M.

And, whereas the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of two hundred and eighty-five (285) dollars and seventeen (17) cents, namely, two hundred and sixty dollars for principal, and twenty-five (25) dollars and seventeen (17) cents for interest, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage both principal and interest remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith, as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein and therein described, by the subscriber, the mortgagee therein, at public auction on the 13th day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law Office of N. W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, in said County of Oswego, corner West First and Bridge streets.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, so as aforesaid, to be sold, substantially as they are contained in the said mortgage.

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Oswego, aforesaid, in the first ward, described as follows, to wit: Being the South-east quarter of lot No. fifty-nine (59), military lot No. 6. Being the same premises conveyed to Edward LeFevre by Gerritt Smith, and by the said Edward LeFevre to Mary Ryan, and by Mary Ryan to said party of the first part.

Dated at Oswego the 20th day of June, 1878.
WILLIAM T. BARNES, Mortgagee.
N. W. NUTTING, Attorney, Oswego, N. Y.
25w13

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1875, made and executed by Francis Flynn and Mary Flynn, of the City and County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to the German Deposit and Aid Association of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 103, at page 558, at five o'clock, P. M., on the twenty-third day of January, 1875.

And, whereas, the said mortgage was afterwards, to wit, on the seventh day of June, 1878, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred unto the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Oswego County, on the seventh day of June, 1878.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars ($350.00), principal. That said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described by the subscriber, the assignee aforesaid, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, corner West First and Bridge streets, in said City of Oswego, County aforesaid.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises to be sold, substantially as they are contained in the said mortgage.

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Oswego, in the Seventh Ward thereof, viz.: the north one-half of lot number nineteen (19) of that part of subdivision number three (3) of military lot number seven (7), which lies between Third and Fifth streets, as surveyed by N. J. Harris, October 13th, 1871; said half lot being fifty by one hundred feet, viz.: Fifty feet front on Fifth street, and one hundred feet on Gerritt street.

Dated at Oswego, the 12th day of June, 1878.
TIMOTHY MAHONEY, Assignee.
N. W. NUTTING, Attorney for Assignee.
Oswego City, N. Y. 24-m13

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March, 1876, made and executed by Maxim Goolah and Henrietta Goolah, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to Charles Duplesis, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 108, at page 423, on the first day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

And, whereas, the said mortgage was afterward, to wit, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1876, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred unto the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the said Clerk's office, on the eighth day of June, 1878.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of six hundred and ninety-three and 56-100 dollars ($693.56). The said sum is the whole amount of principal and interest of said mortgage remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, by the subscriber, the assignee therein, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of N. W. Nutting, corner West First and Bridge streets, in the City of Oswego, aforesaid. The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, so as aforesaid, to be sold, substantially as they are contained in the said mortgage:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the third ward of the City and County of Oswego, N. Y., and being subdivision twenty (20) of Block twenty-eight (28), described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south-west corner of said Block, running thence north on the east line of Eighth street ninety-nine (99) feet; thence east on a line parallel with Oneida street thirty-three (33) feet; thence south at right angles on a line parallel with said east line of Eighth street ninety-nine (99) feet; thence west at right angles on the north line of Oneida street thirty-three (33) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated at Oswego, the 12th day of June, 1878.
WM. T. BARNES, Assignee.
N. W. NUTTING, Attorney.
24-w13

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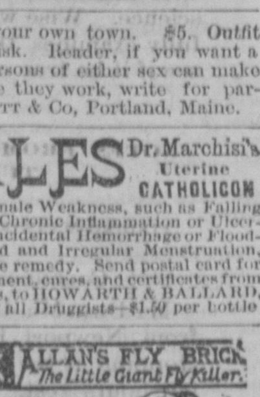

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